PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

1896.

JANUARY 7.

The President, SAMUEL G. DIXON, M. D., in the Chair.

One hundred and forty-three persons present.

The deaths of R. B. Haines and A. C. Gorgas, M. D., members, were announced.

The Council reported that the following Standing Committees have been appointed to serve during the current year:—

ON LIBRARY.—Arthur Erwin Brown, Harrison Allen, M. D., Henry C. Chapman, M. D., Chas. P. Perot and Henry A. Pilsbry.

ON PUBLICATIONS.—Thomas Meehan, Charles E. Smith, George H. Horn, M. D., Edward J. Nolan, M. D. and Henry Skinner, M. D.

ON INSTRUCTION AND LECTURES.—Harrison Allen, M. D., Benjamin Sharp, M. D., George Vaux, Jr., C. Newlin Peirce, D. D. S. and Uselma C. Smith.

STANDING COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON BY-LAWS.—Isaac J. Wistar, Theodore D. Rand, William Sellers and Benjamin Tilghman.

The following minute was unanimously adopted:

In view of the fact that General Isaac J. Wistar has served four consecutive years, the limit defined by the By-Laws, as President of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, his fellow members desire to indicate their esteem and affection by a cordial endorsement of the minute of recognition adopted by the Council and to express the hope that the Academy may long profit by the clearness of judgment, the knowledge of affairs and the courtesy of personal intercourse which have been the characteristics of his administration.

Dr. Benjamin Sharp made a second communication on his ethnological studies in Alaska and Siberia. (No abstract).

January 14.

The President, Samuel G. Dixon, M. D., in the Chair.

Thirty-four persons present.

The death of Samuel G. Lewis, a member, was announced.

A paper entitled "New Species of the Helicoid Genus Polygyra," by H. A. Pilsbry, was presented for publication.

Pleurotomaria crotaloides Morton in the New Jersey Cretaceous.—Mr. H. A. Pilsbry exhibited a fossil *Pleurotomaria* from Mullica Hill, New Jersey, found by Henry L. Balderston when on a excursion of the geological class of Westtown School, and submitted to the speaker by Lewis Woolman.

The specimen is an internal cast and has lost the earlier whorls. Enough remains, however, to distinguish it as a strongly marked species, apparently identical with *Cirrus crotaloides* Morton[1], described from Erie, Alabama.

The species has not been noticed since its original publication in 1834, and as Morton's description is very brief (less than three lines long) and involves a grave inaccuracy, and his figure is decidedly uncharacteristic, a more detailed description of the specimen discovered by Mr. Balderston is here given, followed by notes on Morton's type specimen. It may be described as follows:

Pleurotomaria crotaloides Morton. (Plate I).

Shell (cast) rather discoidal, the spire low-conic, base flattened and very broadly umbilicated. Whorls slowly increasing, very convex, separated by deep sutures; the last whorl strongly convex on the upper surface, thence sloping outward to the periphery, which is quite convex again, and near the base of the whorl. Base dis-

[1] Synopsis of the Organic Remains of the Cretaceous Group of the U. S. p. 49, pl. 19, fig. 5.